



## THE CAT OUT THE BAG

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
We publish Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Blair, from the Richmond Whig. We have no time to pre- pare, nor even space to publish, in this paper, the principal remarks which they are calculated to call forth. The correspondence does not materially vary from the version Mr. Kendall has given of the first letter; nor does it very much change the commentaries which it has hitherto produced, nor shake the conviction which his version and the commentator have impressed upon our mind. They only strengthen our belief in the several propositions which Mr. Kendall recently put forth in the "Expositor."

"They show three things, viz:  
"First, An appeal to 'his future interests' by Mr. Adams' friends, as a motive for giving that gentleman his support.

"Secondly, That his friends had so determined so to vote, as the most likely means of accomplishing their kind wishes towards him.

"Thirdly, That Mr. Clay not only concurred with them in this conclusion, but was scarcely engaged in attempting to secure votes for Mr. Adams, through Mr. Blair and Mr. Crittenden's influence over their representative."

Mr. Clay has not published Mr. Blair's letters to himself, but we scarcely want them to show the light in which Mr. B. viewed the first letter of Mr. Clay, at the time he received it. What he told Kendall and Dudley, on receiving it, constitutes what the books call a "contemporaneous exposition" of the letter. He told Mr. Kendall, that "if Mr. Adams were elected, he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State," and he told Mr. Dudley, "that if Mr. White could be induced to vote for Mr. Adams, he (A) would obtain the vote of Kentucky, and with it the votes of most of the western States, which would elect him; in which case, Mr. Clay would receive the appointment of Secretary of State." Upon this idea, Messrs. Blair, Crittenden, and others acted when they wrote White, to induce him to vote for Mr. Adams.

We do not now wonder that Mr. Clay has been so ehary in withholding his letters. Tell not the public that it is because he did not wish to violate the sanctity of private correspondence; because he might at any moment have stricken out the names, &c., &c., as he has now done, and published his own letters whenever he pleased. Tell us not, as Mr. Bots told the Charlottesville club the other day, when he read them Clay's letter to F. P. Blair, "that there is no honest man of either party who would not say, after reading that letter, that it confers credit upon Mr. Clay, instead of convicting him of 'bargain and coalition' with Mr. Adams." Creditable! Why, then, has not Mr. Clay published long ago his own letters? And they would have seen the light and passed into the public press in 1833, if Mr. Clay had not dreaded their exposure. Can Mr. Bots be serious? Can he believe that no honest man can consider it as discreditable in him to take such measures to elect Mr. Adams, and then owe to his hands the first office in his gift? No; the friends of Mr. Clay found that the house was becoming too hot for him, and they therefore determined to risk the publication of the letters themselves, with such glossaries as their own ingenuity could suggest.

There was a time when we did not believe it possible for Mr. Clay to fall into the egregious blunder of which he was guilty in 1835. We do not mean his voting for Mr. Adams—that is one thing. The disinterestedness of his motives might have excused him from the consequences of that act. But that, after having made Mr. Adams President, he should have taken office from him, and the best office in his gift, and the one which he considered to be the stepping-stone to the presidency, is a very different question; and no plea of patriotism could furnish excuse or palliation for the blunder. It is the second act of the drama, indeed, which casts suspicion upon the first.

(should be 1825.)

WASHINGTON, 8th January, 1834

My DEAR SIR: I read you, by this day's mail, Lord Byron's Conversations, which notwithstanding Mr. Walsh's unfavorable opinion of them, I think you will find often piquant, and worth, upon the whole, an extensive perusal. Besides the literary and critical interest which they possess, they will have the effect of reminding, though not entirely removing, the odium which he brought upon himself by his conduct to his wife.

My position in relation to the friends of the three returned candidates, is singular enough, and often to me very amusing. In the first place, they all believe that my friends have the power of deciding the question—and then, that I have the power of controlling my friends—Acting upon this supposition, in the same hour, I am sometimes touched gently on the shoulder by a friend, (for example, of General Jackson,) who will thus address me: "My dear sir, all my dependence is upon you; don't disappoint us; you know our partiality was for you next to the Hero, and how much we want a western president!" Immediately after, a friend of Mr. Crawford will address me: "This hopes the republican party are concentrated on you; for God's sake preserve it; if you had been returned instead of Mr. Crawford, every man of us would have supported you to the last hour. We consider him and you as the only genuine republican candidates!" Next, a friend of Mr. Adams comes, with tears in his eyes: "Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and admiration of your talents; there is no station to which you are not equal—most undoubtedly you were the second choice of New England—and I pray you to consider seriously whether the public good, and your own future interests, do not point most distinctly to the choice which you ought to make!" How can one withstand all this disinterested homage and kindness? Really, the friends of all the three gentlemen are so very courteous and affectionate, that I sometimes almost wish that it was in my power to accommodate each of them; but that being impossible, we are beginning to think seriously of the choice which we must finally make. I will tell you, then, that I believe the contest will be limited to Mr. Adams and General Jackson. Mr. Crawford's personal condition precludes the choice of him; there were no other objection to his election. As the only alternative which is presented to us, it is sufficient, I repeat, and I consider whatever choice we may make will be only a choice of evils. To both of these gentlemen there are strong personal objections. The principle difference between them is, that in the election of Mr. Adams we shall not, by the example, legitimize a man whose character of our institutions

But I should much fear hereafter, if not during the present generation, that the election of the general would give to the military spirit a stimulus and a confidence that might lead to the most pernicious results. I shall therefore, with great regret, on account of the dilemma in which the people have placed us, support Mr. Adams. My friends are generally so inclined. What has great weight with me is the decided preference which a majority of the delegation from Ohio has for him over General Jackson. If, therefore, Kentucky were to vote for the general, it would possibly only have the effect of dividing our friends without defeating ultimately the election of Mr. Adams. Three of the four States favorable to Mr. Grawford, are believed to prefer Mr. Adams to the general. Virginia is one of them. I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths of our delegation have yielded to the influence of these views, and will vote for Mr. Adams. My friends entertain the belief, that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes. I have, however, most earnestly entreated them to throw me out of their consideration, in bringing their judgments to a final conclusion, and to look and be guided solely by the public good. If I know myself, that alone has determined me. Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views; and, if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinions, I would be glad if you would, by the return mail, address a letter to him, to strengthen him in his inclination. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden alone.

I remain, faithfully, your friend,

H. CLAY.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.  
Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

## MAKE WAY FOR THE RICHLAND OF THE NORTH!

HUZZA FOR SENICAL  
631 Majority for Tod.  
470 GAIN SINCE 1840!

Tiffin, Oct. 9, 1844.

DEAR SIR: I take the earliest moment to announce to you the glorious triumph in Seneca! WE HAVE CARRIED every thing! Tod's majority is upward of 600, and the whole ticket is elected by a tremendous majority.

We will give at least 750 for POLK. You may rest assured of that.

One more contest, and Seneca will not only be the Richland of the North, but will surpass the veritable Richland itself! I know our friend Glessner won't like this, but it can't be helped!

S. Medary.

Yours, &c.

PIKETON, Pike Co., Oct. 9.

Glory enough for one day, and a large lot to spare!

DEAR SIR: "We have met the coons, and they are ours." Our returns are all in, and Tod's majority is 103; Thurman's 90; Britton's 103; and our county ticket elected by an average majority of over 100. There is no doubt but Thurman and Britton are elected.

Yours, in haste.

S. Medary, Esq.  
New Lisbon, Columbiana Co.,  
Oct. 9—1 o'clock, A. M.

DEAR COLONEL: The returns from all the townships of Columbiana county, have been received. The result shows a majority of 544 for our noble-hearted Tod. For Congress, Dr. Fries' majority over Stokely (the president of the exploded Bank of Steubenville) is 556. Our opponents during the last four weeks, have given rest to neither body nor mind in their efforts to arouse and fire their friends and thwart the democracy. Forgeries and falsehoods, thick as the leaves of the forest, were the weapons with which we were assailed. High and low, seemed to feel a rivalry in their dissemination, and an ambition as to who should go furthest in the work of villainy.

The aggregate democratic vote this year is 3,729.—In 1840, it was 2,717. Shannon's majority then was 199.—Van Buren's, 64. Tod's is 544.

We will await the result of the State with much anxiety. Whether triumphant or in defeat, we are resolved to go into the Presidential contest with redoubled vigor and determination.

The abolition vote of this county is considerably less than last year.

In great haste, yours truly.

KANTON, Hardin Co., Oct. 9, 1844.

Col. Medary:  
Dear Sir—I hasten to lay before you, as far as our own knowledge extends, the result of our election in our county.

The democratic townships, so far have done nobly, and the whig townships, so far, but miserably. Tod is 84 ahead, and three townships to hear from, which gave last year, about 100 whig majority. We hear that the whigs had not their usual success in these townships yesterday, and if such be the case, Tod's majority will be from 10 to 20 in the county—making a gain since last year of about 50 votes. If they gain, we are lost; but we have had every thing but H—!!—Itself to fight against, and but one or two of us to do it. If we are defeated it cannot be by more than 5 votes. The whigs claimed 12 majority. Hurrah for Tod! If other counties have done as well as ours, he is elected. We will give Polk a majority of 30 in November.

Yours, in haste.

## COON BRAGGING BEFORE ELECTION.

We can get some clue to the w-begone facts of the whigs at the great democratic vote in Ohio, from the following from the New York Tribune, just received:

A letter from a well informed, but sanguine, friend at the capital, (of Ohio) says:

"COLUMBUS, Oct. 4, 1844.

"I believe now, as I have believed for more than six months, that Ohio is just as safe as Vermont or Connecticut. From the very best data within my reach, I entertain no doubt of the election of Mr. Bartley by a majority of from 7 to 10,000 votes. We may go over the highest figure, but I have the strangest conviction that we cannot go below the lowest."

The calculation they put forward was THIRTEEN THOUSAND! They are now glad to come off with thirteen hundred! They begin to think that POLK is the next President! We are glad they are so early informed on the subject!

## WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

An election was held on the 23d of September, for members of the territorial Legislature. In Milwaukee county the democrats carried the three members of the council and the six Representatives by three hundred majority. We have also heard from Rock county, which votes with Walworth county; the result is yet doubtful—probably one democrat and three whigs chosen, as was the case last year.

MARK THAT.—Every old Federal newspaper in Massachusetts which opposed the war, now supports Mr. Clay for President. Says the Boston Post:

## GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.



### PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We give the returns of the recent election for Governor in our State as far as and as accurately as we can obtain them. Beside the present majorities, we furnish the vote in 1840, as that was the only election at which the whole vote of Pennsylvania turned out. We conceive that Mr. Shunk is elected.

	1840	1844	
V. Buren	1638	2153	maj.
Harrison	2146	2910	maj.
Shunk	4488	4705	maj.
Adams	1638	2153	maj.
Bucks	2146	2910	maj.
Carbon (new co.)	4488	4705	maj.
Centre	2242	1448	1000
Chester	4882	5441	964
Columbia	2829	1335	1700
Cumberland	2685	2791	61
Dauphin	2187	3194	
Delaware	1385	2031	
Franklin	2893	3508	maj.
Juniata	1043	868	120
Lancaster	5470	9678	maj.
Lebanon	1402	2370	maj.
Lehigh	2450	2405	269
Luzerne	4119	2776	1400
Lycoming	2181	1504	600
Mifflin	1269	4226	73
Monroe	1447	355	1492
Montgomery	4869	4068	1168
Norfolk	3838	2846	911
Norumberland	2187	1351	817
Perry	1970	1072	921
Phila. county	13,303	10,189	1637
Phila. city	4774	7655	4008
Pike	534	135	504
Schuylkill	2184	1881	847
Susquehanna	2032	1560	800
Union	1518	855	920
Venango	1286	4149	
Washington	3611	827	
Warren	1188	675	506
Wayne	4383	3792	520
York			maj.

LATER.—We have returns from 41 out of 58 counties. Mr. Shunk's majority is 2427. Shunk's majority in the State will be from 7 to 8000.

### PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

It will be seen that we have hoisted our Eagle over our election returns. Our opponents are always in advance with their victories, and by the time they are done shouting they find they have nothing left to shout for. We are always content to wait till we know what we have got before we claim it as our own. Of Pennsylvania now we do not entertain the shadow of a doubt. Old Frank Shunk—the well-tried, honest, capable and good, but basely calumniated, is elected Governor—that of itself is glory enough for one day. But sufficient is known to make it certain that the Democracy have elected a majority of the members of Congress, notwithstanding the loss in Philadelphia, by a gain over the last election of four or five members. Nor is it less certain that we have elected a majority of the members of both houses of the Legislature, and that we have a majority of twenty or more on joint ballot. Is not this a victory! and ought not an Eagle to spread his wings over such a triumph? Of the vote of the state for POLK and DALLAS no sane man can entertain a doubt—it is as certain, as is that of the Granite state of the North, or the Iron Mountain State of the West.

By a combination the Natives carried the members of Congress in the 1st and 8d districts, the County Ass. assembly, County Commissioner and Auditor, and the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden and Kensington.

In the 4th district, Charles J. Ingersoll is elected, and in Montgomery the democrats elected their Commissioner.

Notwithstanding the extraordinarily large majority against us in the city and county, it will be seen that the returns from the interior have already shown such gains as to place the election of Mr. Shunk almost beyond doubt.

A democratic majority on joint ballot of the Legislature is certain, and every thing looks fair for a majority of the Congressional delegation.

The causes of the heavy majority against us in Philadelphia, we have in part referred to; and if the successful parties are satisfied, we have no disposition to disturb their reflections just now. Of one thing, however, we feel certain—that their victory on Tuesday, apart from their large surreptitious vote, can reflect no honor or lasting benefit on those by whom it was won, and will turn to dust and ashes in their hands. The sober second thought will come; to that alone we appeal; and to their own calm reflection and judgment we leave those who have heretofore acted with us, but who have now, or lately, arrayed themselves against us. The Democracy of Philadelphia have firmly met many a political tornado, and, as before, they have now but a single line to follow—the line of duty.

We never saw the Democracy of our city and county more resolute and determined to do their duty, and to march onward, than yesterday morning when all seemed lost. Seventeen thousand outvoted the storm of Tuesday—there will be more than twenty thousand in November—mark that!—Pennsylvanian.

### UNION OF THE WHIGS AND "NATIVES"

#### —COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS!

The result of the election yesterday, in this city and county, may be summed up in a few words. The Federal Whigs have carried the city proper, as usual, by a large majority—while, by a regular coalition between them and the "Native" party, the several districts of the county have reversed their usual majorities for the Democratic party, and have given majorities for the "Church-burners."

The Whigs absolutely forsook their own candidates and voted for the "Native" nominees for Congress, &c., in the 1st, 3d and 4th districts; and in return for this base abandonment of principle, the "Natives" voted almost en masse for the Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. Markle. By this scandalous "bargain and sale," Markle leaves Philadelphia with a majority instead of Shunk, and our community will be disgraced with a few representatives in Congress of a character and dye too bad for mention.

Mr. Levin is elected we presume, to Congress, from

the First District, and by "whig" vote. Let this be remembered. But for this treachery on the part of the Whigs—this shocking abandonment of principle—Dr. Lehman would have been successful. Rather than vermit a Democratic Republican—a friend to civil and Religious Liberty—a bold advocate of the "Liberty of Conscience" to be elected, the Whigs did precisely what we accused them of having bargained to do, i. e. they dropped their own ticket and voted in a body for the candidate of the "Natives," Lewis C. Levy or Mr. Levin.—Phila. Times.

[From the Democratic Press Extra.]

## MAKE ROOM FOR OLD BERKS.



### 4-456 MAJORITY FOR "OLD SHUNK"

The Democracy of 'Old Berks,' ever faithful to the principles which crowned her with victory in the struggles with Federalism for years have again rallied around the ancient doctrines which gave them a Republic, in opposition to a Monarchy, which Federalism would fasten upon the country.

This is but an introduction to the Grand Victory which awaits them in November. The vote for FRANCIS R. SHUNK is an evidence of what will be done for POLK and DALLAS. Instead of retrograding she will increase, until Federalism shall be swallowed up in the onward march of Democracy!

### PREACHERS ARRESTED FOR STEALING, COUNTERFEITING, &c.

The Cincinnati Bulletin relates the case of two preachers, named Coffee and White, who were arrested at Mount Sterling, Ky., on the charge of stealing and counterfeiting. They were preaching when they were arrested, at a camp meeting, and some of the stolen goods were recognized as forming a part of the dress of Mr. Coffee's daughter, who was present. Coffee was required to give bail in \$500 to answer at Court. Subsequently he was required to add \$1000 bail, making \$1500 in all, a disclosure having been made implicating him deeply with a set of villains who infect the country, and live in the caves, &c., so numerous in these parts. On the day following the arrest of Coffee, the Rev. Mr. White was taken from the pulpit at the same place, charged with being participes criminis. A large amount of counterfeit money was found upon him.

The Planter's Banner, of Miss., warns the public against the Rev. W. R. Allen, who lately decamped from the Parish of St. Mary, La., under very suspicious circumstances. His church arraigned him for lying, trading in horses, getting into debt, selling church pews, &c., He went to Louisiana from Mississippi, where it is said he was engaged as a Methodist Minister, but was dismissed for misconduct.

Great indeed must be the depravity of that man, who can make a trade of religion and assume the ministerial robe, as a cloak for infamy and imposture.

### A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS, WITH ANSWERS FROM WHIG SOURCES.

Who is James R. Polk?  
"One of the ablest men and most powerful speakers in the Southwest."—N. Y. Tribune.  
Who is Henry Clay?  
"A duelist, a debauchee, immoral and profane!"—Pittsburgh Gazette.  
What did Mr. Denny say of Clay?  
"That he 'has left his Tariff friends and united with Calhoun.'"  
What does Webster say about the Tariff of 1843?  
"Without the votes of the Senators from Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams, of Maine, and Mr. Wright, of N York, it would not have been passed."  
How does Clay wish to levy duties?  
"Without reference to the protection of any domestic articles whatever."—Webster.

### MARYLAND ELECTION.

The official returns give the following vote, viz:  
Pratt, 35,035  
Curroll, 34,495

Majority for Pratt, 540  
It will be seen that the total vote cast in the State is 69,530—being 5,937 more than was cast at the late Presidential election, and 16,365 more than at the preceding Governor's election. In 1840 the Federal Whig majority was 4,708—Democratic gain in four years 4200!

### A TALL VOTE.

On Saturday evening last, while the cars were on their way to Utica a noisy whig knowing that in the car in which he sat was a larger proportion of whigs than democrats, determined on taking a vote. After that was done a democrat in the same car insisted that the vote should be extended to all the cars in the train, hands and all, and the vote stood as follows:

For Polk, 217  
" Clay, 41  
" Birney, 3  
Troy Budget.

### TO OUR FRIENDS ABROAD.

Let no one believe that we are not going into the fight for Polk and Dallas on the 1st of November, with renewed spirit. A letter from our noble Tod last night says: "Whether I am elected or defeated, I go at once into the fight for the 1st of November." Let every democrat follow the noble declaration.—Ohio Statesman.

HOW TRUE.—Daniel Webster was one of a committee who reported the following resolution, among others, at a meeting in Boston, in 1820:

"Resolved, That we are equally incapable of discovering its (the prohibitory tariff) effects upon agriculture since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the farmer must give more for all he buys, and receives less for all he sells."

### A BALANCED ACCOUNT BETWEEN TWO "MIGHTY MINDS."

Cr. Dr.  
"Henry Clay has too many heresies about him to have my support for the Presidency."—D. Webster  
"I care not what Webster's motives, whether it be love of office, or because the popular current is setting our way. Look upon him with utter contempt, and if anything could sink a party his name would."—H. Clay.

### A JOKE.

The best political joke—in was a joke, no doubt—we have heard this year, is, that BELA BADGER, of Philadelphia—the originator and chief of the pipeline—has cautioned the public, through a paper which he now publishes, called the Forum, we believe to beware of septuagets.—Globe.

## OLD COUNTRYMEN.

### LOOK AT THIS!

## HENRY CLAY AGAINST THE RIGHT OF FOREIGNERS TO VOTE!

The Constitution of the State of Michigan authorized aliens to vote. When the subject of the admission of that State into the Union was before the Senate, Clay moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "confirm," the following words: "except that provision which admits aliens to the right of suffrage." [See Gale's 4th Session's Register of Congressional Debates, vol. 12, part 1, pp. 1047-8.] The question on Mr. Clay's amendment was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, CLAY, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson and White—14.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Rugles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipnor, Walker, and Wright—22.—Chicago Democrat.

Citizens of foreign birth will see in the above what they may expect if Henry Clay gets into power. The adoption of Senator Archer's plan for prohibiting foreigners from voting until they shall have been 21 years at least in the country, will be one of the very first moves made by the "whig" party, with the sanction of Mr. Clay.

Look out for the establishment of "Native American" presses, and associations, all over the Union, if the "whigs" succeed. That that defunct faction, in such an event, is to be revived here, is now well understood. Naturalized citizens, look to it in time! Cast your votes for the candidates of the democracy, if you would prevent it.—Missourian.

## BIG DELAWARE.

The whigs were not satisfied when we claimed 68 democratic majority at the late election for inspectors of the state; and we went to work and made it 68 majority. Now we give an extract from the Delaware Gazette of yesterday, which shows the Democratic majority to be 83 in the State. We expect a democratic majority in November which will double, at least, the majority we now have; and moreover, a majority in the State legislature, which will elect a democrat to the Senate of the United States.

The result.—The following is the result of the "little elections" in this State, on Tuesday last, as near as we are able to make up our table, from the official and current reports:

New Castle Co., average whig maj.	68
Kent, do	107
Sussex, Official dem. maj.	257
	175 257

Democratic majority in the State, 83

Globe.

In 1840, Delaware claimed the Whig banner because every county and township in the State gave a majority for Harrison. In May 1844, she received the banner the whig National Convention at Baltimore; and from the 1st of Oct., 1844, the Whigs surrendered the State to the democrats, banner and all.—Baltimore Republican.

## TENNESSEE ALL RIGHT.

An intelligent writer in the Clarkburg Jeffersonian gives the following cheering and glorious prospects in Tennessee:—"In Tennessee the conflict waxed warmer and warmer as the election approached; and here, as elsewhere, the Democrats have made terrible havoc among the rank and file, and also the officers of the Whig party. In East Tennessee, where Gov. Jones obtained a majority of 3209 over Polk, the Democrat have made gains enough not only to offset this majority, but to secure a majority, of 800 for the Democratic ticket. Middle Tennessee, with her 30 counties, which gave Polk last year a majority of 1000, will in November give him 4500 majority. West Tennessee, which last year gave a majority of 9200 against the Democratic candidate, will, owing to the palpable and decided defection, from the Whig party, give more than 1800 majority for Polk."—Balt. Rep.

## THE DEMOCRACY IN KENTUCKY UN-DISMAYED.

Extract from a letter received by the committee of the late Demonstration Meeting, (too late to be read,) from a distinguished Democrat in Kentucky, who was a member of the Baltimore convention:

Bloomfield, Ky., Sept. 14, 1844.

"In Kentucky we have passed through an arduous and well-fought field, and though not successful we do not deem ourselves defeated, nor are we discouraged from making another effort—may the whole Democratic party of the State, be animated for the struggle in November when we believe her success is as certain as by united and vigorous exertion, be given in favor of Polk, Dallas, Texas and Oregon."

## GEN. LEWIS CASS.

Our venerable old friend Major Parks, upon being introduced to Gen. Cass, addressed him with enthusiasm "General, I thank God that I am able to see you! I fought by the side of your father, Jonathan Cass, and your uncle, Daniel Cass, at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Your father was Ensign of the company, and I was Sergeant. We were brothers together during the war. God bless you, Gen. Cass, for his sake." The scene can be better imagined than described. The General was affected with the deepest emotion at this meeting with the old friend and fellow soldier of his father, while the aged veteran, with eyes dimmed but spirit buoyant, narrated the scenes of hardship and of battle thro' which they passed together in the days of danger and strife—the time that tried men's souls.—Norfolk Experiment.

## IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.

The St. Louis New Era states that at the late election in Missouri, a member of the Legislature of Lewis county, was elected by a majority of one vote; one from Clarke by five votes, one from Shelby by five votes; one from Lincoln by six votes; one from Perry by five votes; one from Carroll by two votes, and from Davies by five votes. Some of the members from Howard county, were elected by ten votes, and those from Randolph, Audrain, Grundy and Caldwell by small majorities. The Senator from Howard was elected by a majority of ten votes, and the Senator from Cooper by a majority of eight votes, and the Senator from Benton by nine votes.

## NEW JERSEY.

Whig accounts state that this State has gone for the Whigs by about 1400. In 1840 it gave Harrison 2217. Pipe was laid by the cord in this State. LATER.—Stratton whig is elected over Thompson—dem. by 1400 maj.